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The China Mail

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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
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Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 16,885.

號七廿月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SHORT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY, SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
\$11.00 per annum delivered in Hongkong
\$17.50 to all other ports.
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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
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TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1885

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAY	4 STRAND
3" to 11"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
DIMENSIONS	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE
DISINFECTANT.

The best preventative of
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Telephone No. 618.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 424.
Shipyards: Sheung-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
HONGKONG, April 1, 1912. WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
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PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms:—From \$5 per day, meals.

Telegraph address: "Peaceful."
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING DELIVERY.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S HEAVY WASTAGE. REVIEW OF THE SITUATION ON THE WEST FRONT.

LONDON, June 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying his statement
cabled yesterday, gives some im-
portant figures showing the enormous
numbers which the Germans have been
forced to concentrate on the West
front, and also the terrible punish-
ment they have received at the
hands of the British and French, as
evidenced by the heavy wastage.
He says that when the offensive
opened, the Germans had 147
Divisions in France, of which 42
were reserves consisting entirely of
fresh troops. This reserve, by the
end of April, had dwindled to twelve
Divisions, since when it has been
built up anew, and now consists of
40 Divisions, equally divided be-
tween the Crown Prince and Prince
Rupprecht, but 28 of these are Divi-
sions which have been engaged either
on the British or French battlefield
suffered heavily and have been
reformed.

It is characteristic of the enemy's new
method of economising his best troops
that he refuses to allow the few remain-
ing fresh Divisions to be reduced.
Exhausted Divisions, which can no
longer be kept on the battle line, change
places with Divisions which have been
holding some quiet sector, but the
reserve of fresh troops is never meddled
with and seemingly still remains at the
total of twelve Divisions; eight behind
the front under the Crown Prince and
four behind the front under Prince
Rupprecht.

Hitherto, despite their losses, they
have been able to maintain even an
increase in the number of Divisions.
They brought fourteen Divisions from
the Russian front, replacing them
by eleven exhausted Divisions which
had been badly handled on the
French front. Besides these, five
entirely new Divisions, two of which
were composed of Landwehr, have
appeared on this front. Of the whole
155 German Divisions now in France,
112 have been engaged, either on the
British or French front of attack, and 23
of them have reappeared after being once
withdrawn on account of their losses.
Of 43 Divisions which have not yet
participated in battles either at Arras
or Champagne, 18 are Landwehr and
considered by the Germans themselves
to be unfit for heavy fighting. The
remaining 25 Divisions consist of twelve
fresh Divisions in reserve and thirteen
fresh Divisions holding quiet sectors.
It is known that between 90 and 100
enemy Divisions have been withdrawn
from the battle front since the beginning
of the allied offensive.

The rate of wastage of the enemy
Divisions, under the pressure of the
great British and French attacks is
shown by the following figures: The
Divisions opposing the British at the
opening of the April offensive were
relieved after six days fighting. Those
opposing the French, on the heights of
the Aisne, were withdrawn after four
days' hard fighting ending April 20.
The Germans engaged in the battle of
Messines were withdrawn after two
days' fighting. The average stay of a
German Division on the active fronts
was about fifteen days.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, June 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
We carried out a successful opera-
tion during the night, to the north-
west of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, and
secured some prisoners.
We repulsed a raid to the west of
La Bassée.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, June 26.

A French communiqué reports:—
After a short artillery preparation
yesterday evening, we brilliantly
attacked a strongly-fortified crest to the
north-west of Harbise and reached all
our objectives and, in a few moments,
captured the German first line.
Our fire smashed enemy counter-
attacks delivered at the two extremi-
ties of the captured position under cover
of a violent bombardment.
The enemy, whom the swiftness of
our attack surprised, sustained serious
losses.

We took over 300 prisoners includ-
ing ten officers.

THE ALLIED FRONT IN BELGIUM.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION.

LONDON, June 26.

Interest is increasingly being direct-
ed to the Allied front in Belgium. Both
Belgian and German communiqués speak
of very violent artillery activity there,
while the French semi-official com-
municé says that the British, French
and Belgian artilleries have seriously
damaged the German defences from the
sea to the Somme.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE ENEMY EFFORTS.

LONDON, June 26.

An Italian communiqué states:
The enemy is desperately attempt-
ing to retake the positions recently
lost at Ortigara and is suffering
heavy losses. Attacks and counter-
attacks are proceeding.
We have advanced on the Canso
front to the southward of Verice.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

THESSALY OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTS VENIZELUS.

SALONIKA, June 26.

Out of the 350 communes of
Thessaly, 836 have adhered to
Venizelos.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ATHENS.

SALONIKA, June 26.

The negotiations at Komitini be-
tween the delegates of the Athens
and the Venizelos Governments have
virtually concluded. The transfer of
the Provisional Government to
Athens is only the question of a
day.

ALLIED TROOPS ENTER ATHENS.

ATHENS, June 26.

The Allied troops have entered
Athens to assist in the maintenance
of order, owing to an unimportant
anti-Venizelist demonstration of
June 24.

FRENCH TROOPS AT BRALO.

SALONIKA, June 26.

French troops have occupied Bralo,
to the south of Lamia, where the
railroad intersects the high road to
Itea, which is on the Gulf of
Corinth.

WHY M. ZAIMIS RESIGNED.

LONDON, June 26.

A telegram from Athens states
that M. Zaimis resigned because he
refused to convoke the Venizelist
Chamber of 1915.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 26.

The Silver Market is steady but
featureless.

(Continued on Page 4.)

INTIMATIONS

S.S. "CHIYO MARU"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of TWO BOLLERS salvaged from the wreck of this steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

GILMAN & CO. LTD.

The London Salvage Association.
Hongkong, June 25, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

LIMITED

NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of ice to 14 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO. Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 22, 1917.

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALLY
MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE

SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

SILIMPOFON (SEBASTIAN)
COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWI HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOFON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOFON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastian Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuan Bay (Sebastian Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowi Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
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HONGKONG

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

PIRAMID LINE

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PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their goods under the 21s. or larger advertisements from 2s.

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INTIMATIONS

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING
CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued to present shareholders at par (2s) in the proportion of 1 new share to 4 old shares. The dividend of 3s per share payable on 14th July may be utilized to pay for the new shares.

Shareholders should deposit their holding with their Bankers by 23rd June in order that the necessary application may be made by telegram on 30th June.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, June 25, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

LL Electric Trains 1/2 mile Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Bath and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

Don't Worry!
In here.

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KILLS**

BUGS
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MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A Powerful Remedy for all ailments of the Digestive System. It is a powerful laxative, and is the only medicine that can be taken without causing any harm to the system. It is the only medicine that can be taken without causing any harm to the system.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

THREE CASTLES MAGNUMS CIGARETTES

CONNOISSEUR says:
They are "Superlatively Excellent."
FRAGRANT, FASCINATING, REFRESHING.

This Advertisement is issued by—
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

GERMAN MISGIVINGS FOR THE
FUTURE.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.

The appearance in German newspapers during the weekend of a number of articles on the subject of German trade after the war is not merely coincidental, but an evidence of the growing concern with which important commercial interests view the prospect of the future.

Already the "Vorwarts," as the leading Socialist organ, has expressed deep concern as to how German traders will be able—since Germany's leaders have drawn upon the Fatherland the hate and open enmity of the whole world—to resume in peace time commercial relations with other Great Powers.

And on Friday the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" opened its columns to an article by a well-informed writer who places all Germany's hopes for the commercial future on the thin thread of a war indemnity.

Germany's warehouses are empty of raw material (he declares) and after the war they will have to be filled again. Certainly German merchants and bankers will be given credit when they resume their operations abroad, but that will not be sufficient to cover the tremendous demands made by the necessity for filling our empty warehouses again. We must remember that after the war the coming into the market of such a big buyer as Germany will send up prices considerably, all the more so when the other big buyers compete, as they will do. He who can pay promptly will everywhere have the advantage.

As Germany will, for a time, not be able to export much to pay for raw material, she will find it difficult to pay quickly.

A DELIBERATE SURMISE.

How is that difficulty to be overcome? "We must have a war indemnity," is the writer's solution. But he thinks no one will be able to pay over such enormous sums as are required to cover Germany's war expenditure, now 6,000 million pounds (£2,000,000,000); but he suggests that a war indemnity need not be all in cash.

This writer in Count Iventlow's "Jingo" and agrarian paper then goes on to unfold a delightful scheme. Raw material to the nation's industries and reducing the amount of the indebtedness of the State in the matter of interest upon loans.

The "Weser Zeitung," the important Bremen journal, publishes an article by a shipping expert, showing that the German shipping industry will be in a serious position after the war. He reminds his countrymen that they must not rely on submarines to clear the world of the shipping of other countries and so leave Germany supreme.

From the German standpoint (he says) there is also this fact to be considered. German shipping companies have also suffered very heavily on account of the war; indeed, their losses are heavier than those of other countries. His way out of the difficulty is "an indemnity from the State to shipping companies for all losses suffered during the war."

ONE METHOD OF SALVATION.

Those papers which loudly shouted out that America's coming into the war made little difference are bluntly told by this expert that the additional fee in the West will bring about a state of affairs which will cause that indemnity.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, nervous, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

DISKETTES

the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the value from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90/91, Beach Street, Shanghai.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Phases \$1.25 and \$2.25

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

**WATERBURY'S
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COD LIVER OIL
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OF ALL CHEMISTS

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COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

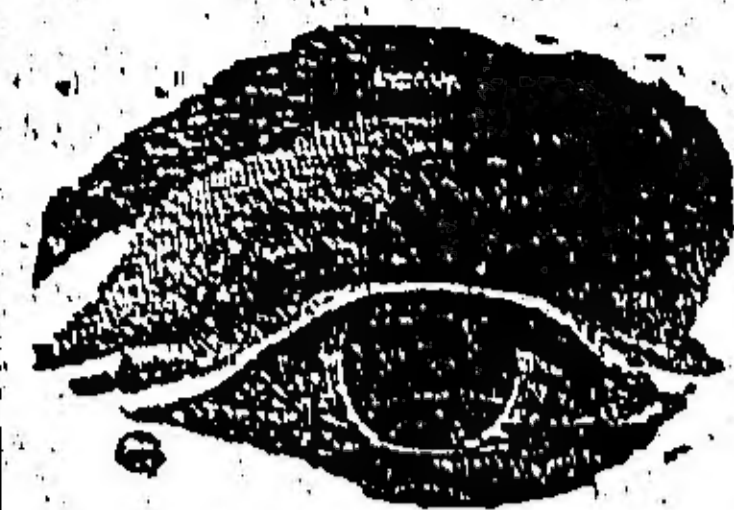
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The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

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Phases \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

CLARK & Co.
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100, ELDER, CHATER RD.
HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

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HOJO, NAKAMURA, SATO, KANADA,

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Co.

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McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to:

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,

HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers. Fig. Iron and

Foundry Castings. General Store-

keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 35 and

37, HING LOOZE STREET, (2nd Street, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A. I. A. B. C. 5th Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

AUTOMATIC CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

LENGTH

BREADTH

DEPTH OVER

ORDINARY

SLIPS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP

LENGTH

BREADTH

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ORDINARY



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Shave, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MILKMAN - HONGKONG.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

THURSDAY,

the 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. at H.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot, The Sale of Oil and Surplus Victualling Stores, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant about 11 a.m.

OLD AND NEW

NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES

Comprising:-

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:- One Coal-Lighter (carrying capacity 150 Tons). Various Ships and Boats Fittings, Engines, Canvas, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat, Old Fir Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Mineral and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, etc., etc.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:- Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Copperware Articles, Oak Staves, etc., etc.

Terms of Sale:-As detailed in the Catalogue.

On view from Tuesday, 26th inst. Catalogues will be issued.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

Hongkong, June 20, 1917. 1899

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,

the 29th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at No. 1, Great George Street, East Point, (next door to Lee House).

SUNDAY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained.

Consisting of:-

Teakwood Sideboard (Bevelled Mirror), Teakwood Wardrobe (Double Bevelled Mirror), 3 Brass Fenders and Brasses, Teak Overmantel, Copper Boiler, Copper Fish Kettle, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1912

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

WEDNESDAY,

the 4th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

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AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of:- The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysbait," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$50.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. WILKINSON & ORIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator Messrs. WITKIN & Co. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

MONDAY,

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yauwut, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 20.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,000 Square Feet.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$50. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1830

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

on

SATURDAY,

the 30th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

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THE HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

Mr. Murray Stewart in his acknowledgment dated London April 27, addressed to the Secretary of the Hongkong War Charities, enclosing copies of letters received from the various societies and institutions which have received donations from the funds placed at his disposal by the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

The list of remittance of £14,250 has been distributed as follows:-

Y.M.C.A. Huts 1,800
St. Dunstan's Home 2,200
Officers' Families Fund 1,500
R.F.C. Hospital 1,000
Red Cross Society 1,750
French Red Cross, General Funds 1,000
Dr. Barnardo's Home 1,000
Dreadnought Hospital 1,000
Prisoners of War Fund 1,000
British & Foreign Sailors' Society 500
Laird Roberts' Workshops 500
Blue Cross Society 500

The donation to the Y.M.C.A. Huts will defray the cost of the erection of three Huts, one each in England, France and Macedonia; Egypt or Mesopotamia, whichever most requires it. The Huts will each be named "Hongkong Hut" and if possible the statement that they have been erected out of funds raised by public subscription in this Colony.

Sir H. E. Proctor, the Acting Treasurer of the Y.M.C.A., in his acknowledgment of the gift mentioned that there was urgent need of another hut in Switzerland for the English prisoners interned there, and requested that one-third of the sum be devoted to this, which, Mr. Stewart writes, he agreed to.

In his acknowledgment of the cheque for £1,000 for St. Dunstan's Home, Sir Arthur Pearson, Bart., the Chairman, after expressing the deep appreciation felt for the gift, suggested that the interest on the money should be applied towards the upkeep of a new establishment which will be ready next month at Brighton. To this, Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the Hongkong Committee, has agreed.

Mr. W. Barker, the Hon. Director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in his acknowledgments, mentions the fact that at present they know of 9,282 Barnardo's Home boys serving in the Army, Navy and Mercantile Marine. One of the boys enlisted in China.

Mr. P. Michelli, the Secretary of the Dreadnought Hospital, acknowledging receipt of the donation, stated that arrangements would be made for erecting a tablet over each of the three beds now provided by Hongkong, inscribed "The Hongkong Bed."

All the acknowledgments contain expressions of deep gratitude for the timely help provided by this Colony. The amount donated to the Prisoners of War Fund is disposed of as follows:-

Men.
Worcestershire Regiment 20
Royal Munster Fusiliers 20
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 22
Welsh Regiment 53

These men are kept regularly supplied with parcels containing food, clothing, etc., for six months, and it is the intention of the Committee to continue to keep these men, and more if funds allow, supplied to the end of the war.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 45 CENTS (each) per Copy.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich, red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—like giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 5/- and 10/-

"JONAH"

When the old trawler "Bluebell" shed her untidy deckgear, covered her rusty nakedness with Admiralty grey, and slid down on the harbour, rip with the white ensign adroop over her tuffrail one would hardly recognise her as the same boat till you dropped below into the fo'c's'le and the familiar old crowd gathered round the dirty coal stove.

Uncle Silas was still cock o' the mess and wore the same old bowler hat with his thigh boots as of yore, unless he went ashore, when he affected the uniform slacks and pumper and a little round hat. Then, in course of time, discipline made itself felt, and a couple of outsiders came aboard to swell the ship's company. One was a wild-eyed youth from the great hills, inland with definite religious opinions that appealed strongly to Uncle Silas and a wheezy portable harmonium that coughed out dreary hymn tunes on every available opportunity. But the other was a reprobate, a merchant Jack, from one of the big ports to the south, who scorned religious discussion with a profane contempt, attempted rag-time tunes on the harmonium, and invariably came aboard with uncertain steps, tainting the air with wickedness where he breathed.

In the beginning the Bluebell was lucky. Then with the advent of the new arrivals and the harmonium their luck changed. Time after time the patrol returned to harbour, her funnel white with salt and the eyes of her crew aching and bloodshot with constant watchings, and nothing to report. Down below they pondered deeply upon the subject, and being seamen, naturally came to the conclusion that they had hit an unlucky patch.

"There's a reason for everything," remarked Uncle Silas unctuously one evening. "An' there's a reason for this. Why should every other boat in harbour be pointing the finger o' scorn at us? 'Our empty happenin'?' The Bluebell alius was a lucky boat; why should it be changed this sudden?"

He turned to the merchant Jack, who sat silent and indifferent, his jaws moving mechanically over his tobacco quid.

"An' where were ye afore ye came here, along?" he demanded truculently.

"In the Niles."

"An' why ain't ye aboard her now?"

"Cos she was torpedoed," returned the other abruptly.

"An' after that, what then?"

"The 'Christabel,' a sweeper; she fouled her gear in a mine five days after I was aboard an' went down in eight minutes."

"An' after that?"

"Shipped along wi' this little meetin'."

"Uncle Silas looked around triumphantly; the light of fanaticism gleamed in his piercing blue eyes. 'What did I tell ye?' he demanded. 'The sufferer is laid low as is the tall tree, the wicked ain't able to triumph. He's a Jonah; that's what he is, an' wi' him aboard this boat's as sure as the cities o' the plains.'"

The indifferent one who had dodged death twice in six days was moved to mumbled apology.

"Only me blasted luck," he explained.

"Ye're a fey're fount o' sin as'll only be dried up by the flames o' hell," went on Uncle Silas grimly. "The devil has followed ye, aboard here, and it seems as if 't innocent is to suffer wi' the guilty. Ye menses by ye! so long as ye sit in the seat o' the sinner."

That evening, in the second dog watch, as the officer was taking a pipe on the deck forward a figure heavily laden with bedding and kit lurched by him in the half lights, and slid laboriously down the untidy net-room.

"Hello, what's your game?" he inquired. The stricken Jonah turned and saluted.

"I'm turnin' in here, sir; that hymn singin' in the fo'c's'le is gettin' too much for me."

The officer nodded; he knew his men, and observations during the next few days enabled him to surmise the position of affairs pretty accurately.

But beyond occasionally reporting drifting mines the Bluebell's ill-luck continued. Then one fine morning, Uncle Silas called away a boat's crew to run out to a big black tramp steamer that upon being signalled had hoisted to. The patrol officer climbed easily up her swinging sides, and went through the usual business of scanning her papers. The captain of the tramp in voluble broken English assured him of his Dutch nationality, his strict neutrality and sympathy with the allies. The other had heard it so often before that he merely nodded and went below to inspect. As usual, there was nothing to excite suspicion and feeling rather bored with the whole proceeding, he dropped back into his boat.

"Throw off!" he commanded, waving his hand in salute to the excitable little captain on his big bridge.

There was no response from the Jonah at the bow. The lieutenant looked up and saw him fumbling with some tangled gear forward.

"Now then, th're, step lively," he snapped out.

The back of the merchant Jack was still bowed over his tangled rope in the bows.

"What the hell is the matter?" inquired the officer irritably.

"She's fouled, sir," reported the bow crew.

The officer sprang up and dodged forward to investigate. There was a mess of rope in the bows, and the man was apparently turning it over.

"I'm only puttin' it in," he whispered hoarsely; "but there's somethin' fishy about this boat."

The officer tumbled quickly to the situation.

"You clumsy lubber," he shouted with assumed indignation. "I reckon you are only fit to paddle visitors on Yarmouth beach."

My apologies, captain, for this delay," he shouted up to the little man, who was watching events with contemptuous curiosity.

"When I was a holdin' on, sir," explained the Jonah, still fumbling feverishly with the tangled painter. "I caught my oar in a plate runnin' along her starboard stoke. It don't seem right, only loosely bolted on. I worked in a dry dock once, an' never seed such a thing. You watch her as she fills."

With the swell as she lay there the tramp lifted, and, as pointed out by his bow crew, could see there was bolted on to her lower plates other plates in a most unusual manner.

The officer ran up the accommodation ladder.

"I am sorry, sir," he said to the perplexed little captain, "but I am afraid that I must ask you to run on to my home harbour for further search."

The other began to protest vigorously, but the sinister perkiness of the patrol's six-pounder was a decisive factor, and in a few minutes she was following her captor as meekly as a lamb. But to her skipper's surprise, after a fruitless search of his cargo, he received information that his ship was to be dry-docked. He turned and stormed more than ever in protest, but it was of no use. The skipper and crew of the Bluebell watched the proceedings, as the water was pumped out of the dock, with an excited interest, and when as the water dropped, a couple of experts reported the addition to the tramp's keel-plates of numerous "copper sheets" bolted on in an entirely unnecessary and highly suspicious manner, their excitement reached a height of profane exclamation.

Uncle Silas beamed upon the grins smiling Jonah.

"It's a quick-eye ye have, b'y," he remarked genially, "an' we ain't above givin' 'ip hopes o' ye yet. An' if playin' their devil's tunes 'll help ye find the error of ye ways, I ain't a biddin' ye stop."

And the "Bluebell" again was a happy ship.—WALTER H. HAZARD, in the "Manchester Guardian."

DISSOLUTION OF STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HOW 2,000 PER CENT. DIVIDEND WAS DECLARED.

In a recent issue, says the "Japan Chronicle," we reported that the Chuetsu Steamship Company had declared a dividend of 2,000 per cent., which seemed somewhat big even in these days of enormous shipping profits. From a later report it appears that one of the three large steamers owned by the company was sunk by the Germans some time ago, and the shareholders of the company decided to dispose of all the ships possessed by the concern and go into liquidation. The company therefore sold all its vessels and other property, and deducting from the proceeds of the sale all the liabilities—a balance of ¥1,820,000—was left for distribution among the shareholders. The latter were paid ¥1,000 for each ¥5 paid-up share and expressed themselves quite satisfied even though the company was dissolved.

It may be noted that a similar course is being adopted by some other Japanese ship-owners, who evidently consider the prevailing high price paid for ships justification for the selling of their property and the making of the money thus obtained in some other business. One of Kobe's new shipping millionaires recently sold one of the few ships in his possession, and realised nearly 10 million yen, though he paid less than half that amount when he bought them.

INTIMATIONS



Volunteer: "We want to go to the front at once, Sir!"
Officer (good-humouredly): "All in good time, my lad! You must first get into perfect condition, like 'Johnnie Walker.' Then you'll be in front—and not easily shifted."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,



WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 816.

To-day's Advertisements

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the
DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held
at the Masonic Hall, 22nd Street,
on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration
of the Two Hundredth Anniversary
of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge
of England, which was commemorated
on that day throughout the Empire, a
collection was made in aid of the
HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Friends were not present at the Meeting
who wish to subscribe may, until 7th
July, send donations to W. J. TRENKLE,
Esq., who will be glad to receive
contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.
Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1915

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and
Victualling Stores at H.M. Naval
Yard and Kowloon Depot.
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, June 29.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture at No. 1, Great George St.
East Point.
SATURDAY, June 30.—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household
Linen, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
SUNDAY, July 1.—
Dominion Day, Canada.
MONDAY, July 2.—
General Holiday.
TUESDAY, July 3.—
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.
WEDNESDAY, July 4.—
Anniversary of American Declaration
of Independence (1776).
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood Ware, etc., at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
THURSDAY, July 5.—
7.55 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.
7.55 a.m.—Full Moon.
FRIDAY, July 6.—
Princess Victoria's birthday (1865).
SATURDAY, July 7.—
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers
should watch for any unnatural
looseness of the child's bowels. When
given prompt attention at this time
serious trouble may be avoided. Children
suffering from Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea
can always be depended upon.
For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

the flies. In May the hot weather
begins, a condition that continues
until October. The average tem-
perature is 90° and in August, the
hottest month of all, it rises to 110°
temperatures which parallel those of
the very hottest Indian stations, and
are worse than they look in print,
for the quality of the heat is that of
the plains; most enervating. In
point of fact the conditions of Indian
life are widely different from those
in the river valley. In India, the
poorest native is properly housed,
living in dwellings the walls of which
are thick enough to keep the interior
relatively cool during the hottest part
of the day. In Mesopotamia the
soldier has only the shelter of his
tents, and despite the thin shade of
the canvas the restriction of the air
circulation renders the inside temper-
ature greater than the outside by
some ten or twenty degrees. The
only variation in the soldier's favour
is the "shamal" a high northerly wind
which begins in July and blows at
intervals during the hot weather.
This wind brings dust storms in its
train, blows down tents and alters
the shape and extent of surface in-
undations; yet even with all these
attendant miseries it is generally
welcomed as an escape from the
sweltering heat. These conditions of
climate severely restrict the period
during which big military operations
can be conducted. The November to
February period is the only one
suitable for white troops; and during
this time the men are healthy and
energetic and the roads and country
easily passable. The second period
from March to the end of May is the
hot and mud period, when disease is
epidemic and the roads impassable.
The third, from June to the end of
October sees the flies and the mud
disappear under the sun's fierce
onslaught, but so excessive is the
heat and the shortage of water that
this is by far the most dreaded
portion of the year. The operations
for this year have terminated with
the occupation of Baghdad, and its
Northern surroundings, and our troops
will now have the advantage of the
city as an advanced base. The
medical organisation has been
enormously reinforced, and the war
against disease most successfully pro-
secuted, so that conditions may be
said to have improved so much that
half the terrors of the Mesopotamian
climate for the soldier have been
successfully overcome.

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—Suddenly, at sea, on
board the Empress of Asia,
WILLIAM GRIFFITH HUMPHREYS,
on Tuesday, June 19th. (By cable.)

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

THE BAD WEATHER SEASON IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In all military operations and upon
all fronts weather conditions are now
recognised as vital factors; for upon
them depend the transport move-
ments, and upon these the success of
the troops. Every country has its
cycles of climatic conditions and its
consequent periods of rest, upon the
fronts when no big attacks can be
developed. Trenches become water-
logged, roads are turned into
impassable quagmires, and heavy
guns and big lorries of ammunition
and supplies are to all intents and
purposes immovable until the
weather mends. These conditions of
winter warfare lead to postponement
of offensives upon the Western
front where the variations of climate
are not extreme and where existing
systems of communications are good.
In Mesopotamia where the climate
and physical conditions generally are
quite peculiarly unsuitable for
military operations and where every
foot of communication line has to be
built by the Royal Engineers the
disadvantages are increased a
hundredfold. Weather conditions
that seem to be all right when viewed
from the standpoint of a meteorolo-
gical expert are very different things
when a soldier's view is concerned;
and it is this latter view that is all
important when military operations
have to be undertaken. In Decem-
ber and January, and even in
February life in Mesopotamia is not
so bad; the day is never hot enough
to be embarrassing; and the nights
are frequently intensely cold, some
10 to 12 degrees of frost being often
experienced. Even during this inter-
period rain storms occur three or four
times a month and all the land is
almost instantly converted into a sea
of glutinous surface mud which
hampers movement. By March the
frosts are over and by the middle of
April the afternoons begin to get
warmer though not oppressively hot.
This modest change of temperature
is one which yet has uncomfortable
effects, for it revives the myriad
winged insects. By the end of
March mosquitos and flies have
become a veritable plague and from
then on until the end of May they
are a source of bitter discomfort and
endless disease. March and April
are the stormy rainy season. Violent
tropical thunderstorms occur;
the country is flooded and camps
converted into seas of liquid mud.
It was these storms that delayed the
forces when the supreme effort to
relieve Kut was being made, for
the April of 1915 was one of the
wettest on record. As a result
of the rains and the melting of the
Caucasian snows the rivers overflow
their low banks and all the flat land
surrounding them is either inundated
or so waterlogged that it cannot
drain into the main streams, and so
despite its tolerable temperature, this
period is rather hopeless from a
military point of view by reason of
the transport questions, apart from

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day on
the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Exchange was down on eighth
this morning; 2/5.5/16. This afternoon
the rate had not changed.

A notice of interest to local
Masons appears under the heading "To-
day's Advertisements" in another
column.

We are notified by the Hon. Direc-
tor of Public Works that the bathing
arrangements at North Point are now
complete and are available for the use of
the public.

A statement regarding the Prince
of Wales' Fund in the Straits Settle-
ments shows a total of \$363,775 of
which \$301,368 was sent to the Central
Fund, \$3,544 distributed for local relief,
and \$52,000 locally invested.

Posthumous honours have been con-
ferred on the officers of the Japanese
destroyer *Sakaki* who were killed when
that vessel was torpedoed by an enemy
submarine. Lieut. Commander Uyehara
and Engineer Lieut. Commander Take-
gaki have been promoted to the rank of
Commander and two warrant officers
receive a step in rank.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shang-
hai last week Sir Haviland de Saun-
derson, Judge, granted an order instruct-
ing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
to pay to H. M. Consul-General the sum
of Tls. 751.52 out of the Enemy Divi-
dends Account. Mr. A. G. Moscov-
itch, acting Crown Advocate, on behalf of
H. M. Minister, supported the application
and read affidavits which showed that
the money was from dividends on *Batu*
Anang, *Kota Bahru* and *Anglo-Dutch*
shares, belonging to *Cari Klerang*, who
was interned in the Isle of Man, and
who was to have the money for his
personal needs.

DEATH OF MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

We deeply regret to learn that
telegraphic news has been received to-
day from Vancouver, that Mr. W. G.
Humphreys died suddenly at sea on the
19th inst. while on the voyage from
Yokohama to Vancouver, on board the
Empress of Asia.

Mr. Humphreys left Hongkong about
the beginning of the month with his wife
and Mrs. Henry Humphreys (one of
his daughters) to spend the summer
months in Canada. He was then
apparently in excellent health. Though
in the seventy-fourth year of his age,
the late Mr. Humphreys was as active
and agile as many a man twenty years
younger. A few years ago when out-
bathing, he not infrequently entered
the water by leaping from the launch
and turning a somersault, and latterly
he has taken a very keen interest in
golf. Another proof of his vitality
was shown in the fact that when the
war broke out he joined the Volunteer
Reserve Corps and showed a keenness
in the drills and other duties which was
an inspiring example to many a
younger member.

Mr. Humphreys came to Hongkong
from Gloucester in 1870 and had for many
years carried on a successful business
as the senior partner of the firm of
Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co.
By his business acumen and integrity
he had always held a very high place in
the estimation of his fellow men, and
the news of his unexpected death will
be received with very sincere regret by
a very wide circle of friends.

THE MAGISTRACY.

STOLE, BECAUSE HE WAS
HUNGRY.

A Chinese coolie yesterday walked
up to a cigarette stall in Taumtsi, thrust
his hand into the cash box, which was
on the counter, and snatched 19 copper
cents. He then took to his heels with
the stolen money in his possession. A
little girl, who was in charge of the
stall, gave chase, however, shouting
"thief! thief!" The fugitive ran into
the arms of a Chinese water-pole
seaman, who was having his boots
repaired in the road. When brought
before the Magistrate the coolie said he
was hungry and had no money to buy food.
The Magistrate sentenced him to a
month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese charged with the unlaw-
ful possession of ten taels of prepared opium
was fined by Mr. Wood \$1,000, with
the alternative of four months' hard
labour. Inspector O'Sullivan stated
that the opium was found tied around
the defendant's waist.

AN UNUSUAL CATCH.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a
Chinese marine hawker was charged
with the unlawful possession of 39
catties of brass and 154 catties of old
iron, to the total value of \$13.95.

In answer to the charge the defendant
stated that whilst fishing in the harbour,
he dragged up the brass and iron.
The explanation, however, did not
satisfy His Worship and a fine of \$25
was imposed.

RIKSHAW CASE RESUMED.

Further evidence was heard in the
case in which one of Mr. E. Ormiston's
rickshaw coolies was charged with
having caused an obstruction, on the
18th instant, and also with having re-
fused, on the same date, to obey the
directions of a police constable in
uniform.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represented
the defendant.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of
Police (Mr. C. McL. Messer) appeared
to prosecute.

The defendant, in the witness box
deposed that between 3 and 4 p.m. on
the 18th instant, whilst he was waiting
for his master outside the International
Bank, Indian police constable B. 74
came up behind him and gave him a kick.
The constable also threatened to strike him
but when witness shouted the constable
became frightened and went away.
When the witness's master came out
of the Bank the Indian police
constable returned to where the
rickshaw was standing and accosted
him. A conversation ensued between
the witness's master and the Indian
police constable.

Witness was hailed by the Indian police
constable B. 74, who ordered him to
stop. When the witness stopped the
Indian constable drew a note book
from his tunic and handing it to the
witness asked him to write his name.
Witness did as requested, writing "J.
P." after his name instead of adding
his address. Witness returned the note
book to the constable and proceeded
on his way.

Questioned by Mr. Shenton, witness
said that the Indian police constable
did not ask him to instruct his coolies
to wait on the opposite side of the road.
Witness did not ask for the constable's
book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Messer witness
said that he had been put to consider-
able inconvenience because of the defen-
dant's arrest. Witness also stated
that whilst he was acquainted with the
traffic regulations, private rickshaws
were frequently permitted to remain
waiting outside banks. Witness at the
time was very indignant at the manner
in which the Indian police constable
addressed him.

Mr. Messer suggested that perhaps
the witness was so indignant that
he could not be quite sure whether
or not he asked the Indian constable
for his note book.

Witness replied that he was quite
sure of what occurred when he was
addressed by the Indian constable on
the 18th inst.

Before leaving the box, Mr. Ormiston
stated that previous to the defendant's
alleged offences he had instructed his
coolies to obey any orders given them by
the Police, whenever and wherever given.

A Chinese messenger testified that he
was a witness to the alleged assault, and
gave evidence corroborating the stories
told by the defendant and his folk.

Mr. Shenton in his address to the
Court said that he wanted it understood
that he and his client were not attack-
ing the Police. In fact, Mr. Ormiston
wished to uphold the Police in every way.
However the evidence given by the
witnesses for the defence was un-
usually coherent. The witnesses were
agreed regarding the alleged assault of
the defendant. If the orders of the
Indian police constable had been given
in a proper manner they would probably
have been obeyed without hesitation.
Mr. Shenton suggested that private
rickshaw coolies should not be arrested
for such offences but proceeded against
by summons.

The Hon. C. S. P., who was under-
stood to agree to that course in
future, submitted to the Magistrate
that the evidence given by the
witnesses for the defence was very
unsatisfactory. The reason was that
whilst the same story was told by each
witness in exactly the same way, no
two witnesses agreed regarding the
details of the alleged assault. The
evidence given for the defence was
therefore far from convincing.

His Worship reserved his judg-
ment until 10.30 o'clock next Saturday
morning.

THE MAHSDS.

A telegram in yesterday's issue told
of successful operations against the
Mahsuds on the North West frontier of
India, who have been giving trouble
since the end of March. Referring to an
attack by these tribesmen on May 1st,
when there were 116 British casualties,
the *Times* said: "The Mahsuds have been
one of the most troublesome frontier
tribes during the war. They muster
from 8,000 to 10,000 well-armed fighting
men, and have always had an evil name
as daring raiders and robbers—a career
which is facilitated by the immense
difficulties of the wild mountain country
in which they live, some distance south
of Peshawar. Last year they attacked
our troops and militia and committed
serious outrages in Derah Ismail Khan,
so that the northern half of the district
was almost ruined."

With reference to a Note in yester-
day's *China Mail* relating to H. E. The
Governor, readers have reminded us
that there is at least one instance on
record of a governorship being held for
more than six years, to wit that of Sir
John Anderson in the Straits Settlements.
Sir John served the full six years and
his term was extended for three more
years, though he remained only one
more year, being then appointed
Permanent Under Secretary of State for
the Colonies. The Straits Settlements
also provides an interesting parallel to
the other distinction which the writer
of the note claimed for Sir Henry
May—that of a cadet rising to become
Governor. Sir Frank Swettenham
began his career as a cadet in the
Straits Settlements, and ended, it
is also true, as Governor of the Colony, though
practically the whole of his career was
spent in the Federated Malay States.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board
was held yesterday afternoon. Mr.
E. V. Carmichael, Head of the Sani-
tary Department, presided, and there
were also present: The Hon. Mr.
E. E. Hallifax, Colonel Crisp,
E.A.M.C., Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. F. B.
L. Bowley, C. G. Alabaster, Chan
Kai Ming, Dr. W. W. Pearce
(Medical Officer of Health) and Mr.
T. W. Ainsworth (Secretary).

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. ALABASTER asked the follow-
ing questions:—

1. How many sanitary conveniences are
there in the Colony flushed with water
from the mains which supply the
population with drinking water?
2. In how many of such cases is the water
so used measured by a water-meter?
3. Is filtered water used in any, and if
so how many, of such cases?
4. In how many of such cases was the
question of using portable water from
the public mains discussed and con-
sidered when permission was given for
the construction of the convenience?
5. To what extent has the supply of
potable water to the inhabitants of the
Colony, or sections thereof, been re-
stricted during the last twelve months?

The PRESIDENT said he was not in
a position to answer the first four
questions at that meeting, but hoped
to be able to do so at the next meet-
ing. With regard to No. 5, the
Director of Public Works had sup-
plied the following minute:—"The
supply of water by means of house
services to houses connected with the
rider mains was discontinued from
14th November, 1916, until 11th
June, 1917, the supply in the rider
main districts being given by street
fountains during that period."

BATHING BEACHES.

Mr. BOWLEY asked the following
question:—

Referring to my question of 17th April,
1917, will the Head of the Sanitary
Department take steps for the periodical
scavenging of the following sandy
beaches, within his jurisdiction which
are used by the public for bathing and
recreation, in addition to the bathing
beaches at North Point and Sulphur
Channel:—

- Lai Chi Kok (2 beaches),
- Beach behind Dock Point,
- Sai Wan (2 beaches),
- Big Wave Bay?

The PRESIDENT replied that he
thought that Lai Chi Kok, Sai Wan
and Big Wave Bay too far out for the
Sanitary Department to under-
take any scavenging; but an effort
would be made to keep the beach
behind Dock Point clean. He under-
stood that this beach was very fre-
quently used by military bathing
parties.

Mr. BOWLEY: Arising out of that
answer I should like to ask whether
the beaches at Lai Chi Kok, Sai Wan
and Big Wave Bay are not within the
jurisdiction of the Sanitary Depart-
ment?

The PRESIDENT: I am not quite
clear as to what you mean by "juris-
diction." At present our scavenging
staff does not work out as far as
either of these places; two of them
are outside Lyceum.

Mr. BOWLEY: Perhaps I can put
my question in a different way. I
should like to ask whether the Presi-
dent is aware that the Public
Health and Building Ordinance
applies to the Old Colony and New
Kowloon, and whether the beach at
Lai Chi Kok is within New Kow-
loon, and the beaches at Sai Wan
and Big Wave Bay are within the
Old Colony?

The PRESIDENT said the answer to
that question was obviously in the
affirmative. He had not bathed at
Sai Wan or Big Wave Bay, but he
had bathed at Lai Chi Kok, and the
beach at high water mark was always
clean. He thought it would be ask-
ing too much of the Government to
keep those three places clean.

SOAP MAKING BY THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

An application had been received
by the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.,
for permission to manufacture soap
on their premises at Kowloon.

Mr. BOWLEY: I am not quite
clear as to what you mean by "juris-
diction." At present our scavenging
staff does not work out as far as
either of these places; two of them
are outside Lyceum.

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my question in a different way. I
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and Big Wave Bay are within the
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that question was obviously in the
affirmative. He had not bathed at
Sai Wan or Big Wave Bay, but he
had bathed at Lai Chi Kok, and the
beach at high water mark was always
clean. He thought it would be ask-
ing too much of the Government to
keep those three places clean.

The Director of Public Works
made the suggestion in a minute
that the Medical Officer of Health
should be requested to visit the
works and see what operations were
being carried on, and to report whe-
ther they were, in his opinion, offen-
sive. A great deal of the land in
the vicinity of the premises was as
yet undeveloped, and there would
appear to be no objection to granting
a licence as a temporary measure
assuming that the operations were
innocuous.

Mr. ALABASTER said that at the last
meeting of the Board he proposed the
application on the assumption that
offensive trades meant not only offen-
sive technically, but in fact. Since
then he had visited the premises, in
company with Mr. Bowley, and, as a
result of that visit, he could say
that the trade carried on there was
not in fact offensive. Therefore, he
wished to withdraw his former opposi-
tion to the application.

Dr. Ozorio opposed the application
on the ground that soap-making was
an "offensive trade." The Steam
Laundry premises were near the
Kwong Wah Hospital, and he also
understood that houses were to be
built on the land in the immediate
neighbourhood in the near future.

Mr. BOWLEY moved that the ap-
plication be granted. He said he
had visited the works and the pos-
sibility was really more pleasant than
otherwise—a slight suggestion of
going into a druggist's shop stocked
with perfumed soaps. It certainly
could not be called offensive. Referring
to Dr. Ozorio's objections, Mr.
Bowley said that the Kwong Wah
Hospital was a considerable distance
from the Steam Laundry works; and
the place where the soap was boiled
was separated from the Hospital not
only by the whole of the Steam
Laundry premises, the boilers where
the soap is made being behind, but
also by the compound in which the
laundry stands and the wide public
road. The only people who could
possibly object to the boiling of soap
in this particular place would be the
proprietors of the Tobacco Factory
which abutted on the premises of the
Steam Laundry immediately behind
the boiler. With regard to the
development of any plot of land in
front of the Laundry he did not see
how any such development might be
in any way diminished by the busi-
ness of preparing this particular
brand of soap. In making the soap
they used refined tallow, which was
not offensive, and mixed it with
muscle soda and added a little per-
fume, an oil called citronella. The
operation of mixing the tallow and
soda and boiling it down was not in
the least offensive. It did not pro-
duce any fumes, as far as he could
see, and it was an operation which
was certainly conducive to the health
of the Colony in view of the fact that
it would enable the washing of the
clothes of the Colony to be done in
a sanitary way and also in an expedi-
tious way. He had been informed
that on the arrival of a big steamer
in port the Laundry had as many
as 60,000 articles taken there to be
washed, so that the business carried
on was one of importance in the
Colony.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING said he ob-
jected because the place was within
the limits of the area within which
offensive trades are prohibited.

Mr. ALABASTER, in seconding the
motion, suggested that the members
should visit the place before voting.
It seemed rather hard on the ap-
plicants that they should have their
case purely heard. He had tried to
detect an offensive smell there but
had failed.

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX agreed
that the Board did not want to cramp
the activities of the soap-making
factory, but the resolution was much
too wide for the Board to pass. It
was asking the Board to open the
whole offensive trade limits as estab-
lished by the Board. If, as Mr.
Bowley said, this was in fact not an
offensive trade, what they should do
was to recast the definition of an
"offensive trade," and then this
would fall outside and be permitted
automatically.

The PRESIDENT agreed with Hon.
Mr. Hallifax. No doubt the washing
business of the Steam Laundry was
a benefit to the Colony, but not only
were the Laundry Co. proposing to
make soap for their own use, but they
were making soap to sell, at a profit,
assisted by the fact that they could
use their exhaust steam, and the
alkali which they already used in
making soft soap for the Laundry,
for the other soap which they pro-
posed to sell. Consequently they
would reduce their cost of fuel to
almost nil. If the Board were to
pass this resolution in its present
form he thought that in a very short
time they would see not only soap
boiling done, but they would find that
preliminary "fat boiling" was also
done, and that this soap boiling works
would expand over a very large part
of the unoccupied premises at present
belonging to the Laundry. The
Board might consider the suggestion
of the Director of Public Works to
grant permission purely as a tempo-
rary measure, but he could not say
that he was in favour of it. The
place was very close to the main road
to Kowloon. He moved an amend-
ment that permission be granted to
the Company to make soap only for
the use of the laundry.

Mr. BOWLEY desired to amend his
motion by adding the words: "Pro-
viding that no tallow-making is
allowed on the premises."

Hon. Mr. Hallifax moved an
amendment that the applicants be
allowed to carry on as at present for
six months to enable consideration to
be given to the points raised.

The PRESIDENT, seconded, and the
amendment was agreed to.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during this weather. It
is caused by the summer heat, and
can be avoided by taking Chamberlain's
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy,
which is a reliable and effective
remedy for all cases of Diarrhoea,
Colic, and Cholera.

For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND NORWAY.
POSSIBLE RUPTURE.

LONDON, June 26. French newspapers speak of the possibility of a rupture between Germany and Norway. They mention the report that Admiral von Heintz, the new German Minister to Norway, which has not yet been confirmed to the appointment, is only going to Christiania to deliver certain demands. Apparently, these are connected with the opening of the German official mail, by which the German plot against Norway was defeated.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

MADRID, June 26. It is officially stated that the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees is more necessary than at any other time since 1873, owing to notorious persons provoking disorders, and a section of the press attacking the foundations of social order and attempting to destroy discipline by representing Spain as being ripe for a revolution. A censorship is being established.

THE POSITION OF THE
NEUTRAL POWERS.

LONDON, June 26. The position of the neutrals, which is becoming daily more difficult, is for the moment, the chief topic. The introduction of martial law in Spain was the first indication in London that the situation was so serious, and by a fact which shows the rigour of the Spanish censorship, which is now extended to Spanish newspapers. There is a disposition to regard as incomplete the official Spanish reasons for the suspension of the Constitution. While any other local factors would doubtless contribute to the crisis, undoubtedly the three outstanding ones are: First, the semi-rebellion among the army officers against the alleged Court favouritism in the matter of promotion, etc.; second, the political movement of the Left parties, which is said to favour a republic; and, third, the extreme Socialist movement, especially at Barcelona and Bilbao, which have long been hotbeds of anarchism.

It is impossible, however, to say which of these movements is the most formidable; also how far the army is infected with socialism and republican principles, nor the extent of pro-Germanism among the officers, but the belief continues that the trouble is wholly internal.

Meanwhile, Switzerland is still convulsed by the Hoffmann affair and is reorganising the control of her Foreign Affairs Department.

Regarding Norway, she is the object of German pressure similarly with the rest of Scandinavia. Germany is apparently suffering through the continued observance by neutrals of agreements with the Allies in the matter of exports to Germany; with the rest of Scandinavia. Germany with a view to inspiring neutrals with a sense of fear.

Unrestricted submarine warfare, having failed to intimidate them, she is now resorting to terrorism by means of bombs, probably having plenty of the latter to spare, since America joined the Allies. However, the revelation that the Kaiser's courtiers carry these in their valises, shows to what lengths the campaign is being carried. The United States scotched a similar conspiracy when it dismissed Captains von Papen and Boyed and ultimately Dr. Dumba.

BOMBS IN GREAT VARIETY.

It is interesting to note in this connection, that the explosives discovered at Christiania show a great variety, including round and rectangular bombs, fire bombs, ordinary infernal machines, bombs looking like pieces of coal for steamers and calculated to explode on railway engines or steamers, and fountain pens with electric batteries attached to some acid and a piece of some explosive substance. These pens were evidently intended to set things on fire.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

PARIS, June 27. At a general assembly of the French Chambers of Commerce, the hope was expressed that Great Britain, Japan and Russia would adopt the Metric System in order to promote closer economic cooperation with France.

THREE AEROPLANES FIGHT TEN.

LONDON, June 26. The Admiralty announces that three aeroplanes, patrolling on Monday engaged ten enemy machines in the vicinity of Roulers. They fought for sixteen minutes and brought down one of the enemy machines in flames, and it is believed two others were driven down out of control. The clouds interrupted the view. All our machines returned safely.

LORD DERBY AND REPRISALS.

LONDON, June 26. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, dealing with the question of reprisals, emphasised that our aircraft are daily bombing the enemy's towns. He declared, on the authority of the head of our aircraft in France, that he would be well within the mark if he said that for every bomb Germany dropped behind our lines, we dropped 100 behind the German lines. That bombing was done with a military object. He thought the whole country would associate itself with the suggestion that we should not try to imitate German brutality. Lord Derby emphasised that reprisals must have a definite military object, such as blowing up bridges and munition works, but the military authorities must be allowed to use our aeroplanes in whatever way they thought fit, to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He did not want to see war waged with the aid of gloves. We must hit back, but the military authorities should be left to decide where and when we should hit back.

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, June 26. The Daily Mail states that Signor Sonnino, speaking in the Italian Chamber, announced that the Italian troops will participate in the new and vigorous British offensive in Palestine.

THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, June 26. Lloyd Underwriters, for a hundred guineas, if the war progresses to the end of 1917, are demanding eighty guineas and proportionally downward to thirty guineas, to the end of 1918.

FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT
BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 26. The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, has decided on a more strict and more complete control of food stuffs, enforcing maximum prices and limiting profits at every stage of production and distribution. A "Costing Department" has been established in connection with the Food Ministry, to ascertain the cost of production and handling. The Ministry will then fix prices based on actual costs, and an addition for a nominal profit on the same basis as before the war.

VOTES FOR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

LONDON, June 26. The House of Commons discussed at length the proposal to give the vote to 19-year-old soldiers and sailors who had fought in the war. The matter was dropped after Mr. Cave promised that the matter should be considered at the first election after the war.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

LONDON, June 27. The Morning Post, Manchester Correspondent states that the importance of the Cotton Conference, which takes place to-day, cannot be exaggerated. The Lancashire cotton trade has reached a crisis comparable with the great cotton famine of the time of the American Civil War. How best equitably to distribute the small available supply of cotton in England at a reasonable price, and keep the mills running so as to alleviate as far as possible the threatened widespread distress until new supplies can be shipped, are questions of primary importance demanding the undivided attention of the employers and the operatives. Four hundred thousand bales will not keep the machinery running until the new crop is available for the average consumption of the mills is from 150 to 200 bales weekly.

MAILS LOST.

LONDON, June 26. The official letter mails to India, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Malaysia and beyond, despatched from London on May 31st, and the parcels mail despatched on May 29th, have been lost at sea.

THE SINN FEIN TURMOIL
SUBSIDING.

LONDON, June 26. The Daily Mail Dublin Correspondent states that it is believed the turmoil over the release of the Sinn Feiners has reached a climax and will subside. Devalera, the released prisoner who is the Sinn Fein candidate for East Clare, has offered to enlist volunteers to keep the peace during the contest. He will probably become the Sinn Fein leader.

NEW TITLES.

LONDON, June 26. The Times states that Prince Louis of Battenberg becomes the Marquis of Battenberg; Prince George of Battenberg becomes the Earl of Medina; and Prince Alexander of Teck becomes the Earl of Athlone.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HEAVY AIR FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 26. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We followed up last night's success south-westward of Lens and substantially made progress astride the Souchez River on a front of one-and-a-half miles.

RHEIMS SEVERELY BOMBED.

LONDON, June 26. A French communiqué states:—There was sustained reciprocal artillery firing north of the Lafaux Mill and on the sectors at Croonne and Chevreux. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into Rheims.

THE RECENT AIR RAID ON
LONDON.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 26. The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the air raid on June 13th are now 91 men, 24 women, and 42 children killed; 222 men, 110 women, and 100 children injured.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 26. A Russian official report transmitted by wireless, states:—On the Barzin Summit, 30 miles south-westward of Ushnue, we captured a series of heights in the direction of Rayat. We repulsed a Turkish counter-attack. We forced out the Kurds from positions westward of the Ashkan Summit, westward of Sennah.

AMERICA TO RATION EUROPEAN
NEUTRALS.

WASHINGTON, June 26. President Wilson has created an Embargo Council, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Agriculture, which will immediately apply plans for the rationing of European neutrals.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

FRENCH TROOP MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 26. A telegram from Athens states that French troops have occupied the stadium at Zappion and other points.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
PROCLAIMED.

ATHENS, June 26. A Provisional Government has been proclaimed.

VENIZELIST TROOPS.

EPHROS, June 26. The Venizelist troops have landed at Preveza.

M. VENIZELIS TO FORM A
CABINET.

M. Zeimis has resigned. The King told M. Jannart that he agreed to M. Venizelos forming a Cabinet.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S VISIT
TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 26. The Executive of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union have unanimously passed a resolution recommending that the embargo placed upon Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his companions proceeding to Russia be removed, now that their purpose has been achieved in drawing attention to the sufferings of British seamen in the war.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

SPANISH DYNASTY IMPERILED.

MADRID, June 26. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 18th inst., states that the insurrectionary movement is only scotched and may revive at any moment, imperilling the dynasty.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES
SUSPENDED.

MADRID, June 26. The Council of Ministers has decided to suspend the Constitutional guarantees. Senor Dato, the Premier, has gone to the Palace to ask the King to sign the decree.

THE SINN FEIN RIOTS.

CORK "QUIET."

LONDON, June 26. The Military took control of the streets in Cork last evening, and the police were reinforced. Everything is quiet.

TEA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENOUGH FOR 15 WEEKS.

LONDON, June 26. In the House of Commons, Mr. W.C. Bridgeman stated that there were approximately 90,000,000 lbs. of tea in the United Kingdom on May 31, sufficient for about fifteen weeks if there were no imports in the meantime.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY REOPEN ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, June 26. The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association state they hope to reopen the market on Friday under new conditions.

JAPANESE ENVOY TO THE UNITED
STATES.

TOKYO, June 26. The suite of Viscount Ishii, Special Envoy to the United States, includes Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Major-General Sugano.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S THREE FIGHTS.

A CROWDED FLIGHT OVER
GERMAN LINES.

The Special Correspondent of The Times at the British Headquarters recently wrote:—Here is the record of a single flight of one of our airmen made within the last few days. I have put out only the names of machines and such small details as might conceivably be useful to the enemy. Otherwise the record is precisely as it was written:—When our machines were attacked at Cambrai I attacked a hostile aviator at about 8,000 ft. I saw that I hit his engine as we closed with one another. I half-looped to one side of him and then he dived, with a large trail of blue smoke. I dived after him to about 4,000 ft. and fired about 50 rounds into him, when he went down absolutely out of control. I watched him spinning down to about 1,000 ft., the trail of smoke increasing.

I was immediately attacked by three enemy machines, which drove me down to about 2,000 ft. We were firing at one another wherever possible; when at last I got into a good position and attacked one of them from above, having another on my right. I closed on the latter, turning in on him so close that I could get right actually on the pilot's head. I saw my bullets strike the pilot's head, and the machine then simply beelied over and span to the ground. The other two machines cleared off.

Having lost sight of all the other machines and about that low, I decided to fly home at about that height, namely, 2,000 ft.

A company of German cavalry going east along a small road halted and fired on me; also several machine-guns opened fire. After going west for about five minutes, I was again attacked by an enemy single-scatter, and as he approached I rocked my machine until he was within 50 yards. I side-looped over him and fired a short burst at him. He seemed to check off, and then attacked me again. These operations were repeated several times with slight variations in the way I looped over him, until within about five minutes of crossing the line (flying against a strong wind) when he was about 100 yards behind me, I looped straight over him and, coming out of the loop, fired a good long burst. I saw where I hit the pilot. In the back just above the edge of the cockpit. He immediately dived straight into the ground.

I then went over the German trenches, filled with soldiers, and was fired on by machine-guns, rifles and small field guns, in or out of range. There was a lot of artillery firing going on, and many of our shells bursting in and about the German trenches, somewhere in the vicinity of the Cambrai road. I saw many small companies of infantry and cavalry, about 10 to 50 in each, going east along small roads. I noted no convoys or movement of artillery.

I landed at the first aerodrome I saw. My machine was badly shot about. During this battle, besides the day and night chief job of observation on the enemy's guns and positions, our airmen have been continually "flying" into the enemy's country, and in these few days alone have dropped, in daylight, some 27 tons of explosives on enemy stations and depots and stores and positions of all kinds. They have come down to spray the German infantry in the trenches and on the roads with their machine-guns and they have even attacked, and killed, when there has been no bigger game in sight, individual horsemen.

The British National Lifeboat Institution is fitting out its last of the new life-belt, which fits around the neck and cinches the wearer to lie on his back in such a position that the mouth is kept well out of the water.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE
COLONY.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

DEAR SIR—In your contributor "Scrutator" borrows in his statement that our present Governor has held the Governorship of this Colony for a record period! I have no book of reference at hand, but my impression is that His Excellency has not yet beaten Sir William Robinson's tenure.

I fancy also that your contributor's surmise is incorrect that Sir Henry's term is unequalled in the annals of the Colonial Office. What about Sir John Anderson's Governorship of Singapore, which certainly was of more than six years' duration? And what about Sir James Stewart Lockhart, who has been High Commissioner at Weihaiwei for goodness knows how many years? Yours truly, OLD STAGER.

[Other readers have also reminded us of Sir John Anderson's Governorship of the Straits Settlements, and a note on this subject appears in another column. Sir William Robinson appears from the Colonial Service List to have held the Governorship of Hongkong for five years and seven weeks and Sir Richard Macdonnell for five years and seven months. The Commission-ship of Weihaiwei is not a Colonial (Governorship)—Ed.]

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate General at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—Warning: Low-pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

SOLDIERS' TRIP ROUND THE
ISLAND.

On Wednesday last about 60 N.C.O.s and men from the Middlesex Regiment and the M.G.A. enjoyed a delightful trip round the Island. The Services Entertainment Fund kindly provided a nice tea, and the party was admirably conducted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F. Bathing was indulged in at Junk Bay and ten followed. Between Cape Collinson and Stanley one or two felt the effects of mal de mer, but the spirits of even these few could not be damped, and everyone was happy. The launch threaded its way between numerous quaint crafts in Aberdeen Bay. The scenery was everywhere admired, and the party landed at Murray Pier about 7 p.m. after having had a most enjoyable time.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the Report to the Shareholders:—GENTLEMEN—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, and the profit and loss account for the half-year ended March 31st, 1917. The surplus of earnings after deducting current expenditures for the past half-year to date has been £2,155,245.290, out of which there have been deducted: Depreciation of the Fleet £1,443,457 Insurance Fund £44,391 Ship Structural Repairs £20,352

Yen 2,635,111 leaving a balance of Yen 38,478,290.460, including Yen 9,991,154 brought forward from the last account. The Directors now propose that Yen 975,569 be added to the Reserve Fund, and that Yen 200,000 be allowed as the Directors' and Auditors' fees, and Yen 400,000 for the employees as special grant for their services in connection with the

From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum, besides two per cent per annum as special dividend, and a further twenty per cent per annum as extra special dividend, the total of the dividends will absorb Yen 4,129,000 leaving a balance of Yen 32,777,433. For the adjustment of this balance of Yen 32,777,433 the Directors propose to apportion as follows:—Special Reserve for War Risk and Depreciation of Value of Vessels to be Built and Purchased Yen 13,500,000 Special Depreciation of the Book Value of the Fleet 3,000,000 Fund for Training Protection and Encouragement of Seamen 600,000 Dividend Equalization Fund 3,270,000 Extra Special Dividend (40 1/2 p. c.) 5,500,000 Directors' and Auditors' Extra Allowance 150,000 Extra Bonus for Employees Final Balance to be carried forward to next account 532,433 Yen 32,777,433

REMPPEL KONDO, Chairman. Head Office, Tokyo, 29th May, 1917.

As aerial mail service is to be established between the main land of Italy and Sardinia in order to avoid the danger from submarines.

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HONGKONG.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

CLOSE OF LEAGUE SEASON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 2.

On the last day of the Scottish League competition, Rangers were displaced on the table by Greenock Morton as the result of their failure at Dundee and Morton's victory over a weakened Aberdeen eleven at Cappielaw.

Celtic are League Champions for the 14th time in 27 seasons, and if their goal is not so attractive as in 1914-15, when they claimed 117, they hold a clear lead in goals lost and won, and almost succeeded in going through a 38 League match programme without defeat.

It was expected that Yarnell, of Airdrie, would take advantage of his last opportunity to secure the individual goal record, at present held by W. Reid, of Rangers; but unfortunately for him the Falkirk defenders proved ungenerous. He had the satisfaction, however, of scoring the only goal in a keen game, and so sharing in an old record if he did not set up a new one.

Dundee's soldierly centre was in his most aggressive mood against Rangers, and had a hand in the two goals that accounted for the Glasgow club having to give way to Morton in the table. Sergeant Brown has appeared frequently in the Dundee team this season at some personal inconvenience—he is stationed south of the Cheviots, and only a very enthusiastic player would risk the discomforts of an all-night journey. The League recognised his services by giving him a place in the Rest v. Celtic game for war charities.

Heart of Mid-Lothian team had quite a military appearance, six of the players appearing in the fashionable colour at Hampden. It was therefore appropriate that a shot from ex-soldier Sinclair should have the situation for the victors.

Queen's Park 1; Hearts, 1.
Clyde, 0; Celtic, 5.
Dundee, 2; Rangers, 1.
Hamilton Academical, 3; Raith Rovers, 1.
Airdrie, 1; Falkirk, 0.
Third Lanark, 2; Partick Thistle, 0.
Morton, 2; Aberdeen, 0.
St. Mirren, 0; Dumbarton, 0.

The League for the completed season reads as under, all the clubs having played the full tale of 38 games:—

	W	L	D	For	Agst	Goal
Celtic	27	1	10	79	17	64
Morton	24	8	6	72	39	54
Rangers	24	9	5	68	32	53
Airdrie	21	9	8	71	38	50
3d Lanark	19	8	11	53	37	49
Kilmarnock	18	13	7	69	45	43
St. Mirren	15	13	10	49	43	40
Motherwell	16	16	6	57	59	36
Thistle	16	16	7	44	43	37
Dumbarton	13	15	11	58	73	35
Hamilton A.	13	16	9	54	73	35
Clyde	10	14	14	53	34	
Falkirk	12	17	9	37	57	35
Hearts	14	20	4	44	59	32
Arg. United	12	19	7	47	59	31
Berrian	10	18	10	37	52	30
Dundee	13	21	4	58	71	30
Queen's Park	10	20	7	56	81	28
Raith Rovers	8	23	7	42	81	27
Aberdeen	7	24	7	36	65	21

SCOTTISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP KILLED.

The death in hospital from wounds is reported of David P. Watt, the Scottish Professional Golf Champion. The elder of the two East Lothian golfing brothers, Watt was for some time in the service of the Mortonhall Club, Edinburgh, and though a particularly fine player, it was not until 1914 that he reached the honours that were his due. In that year he won the Scottish Championship at North Berwick, which in the end resolved itself into a struggle between him and his brother. He lost the lead by two strokes, and reversed the position in 1912 in the same event when he was runner-up to his brother. In the professional tournament at Port Seton which followed the Championship he took fourth place, four strokes behind George Duncan, who was first. And in the Open Championship that year he was only five strokes behind the leader, Taylor and Rae, in the qualifying rounds at Troon, and came out well among Scottish players in the Championship proper at Prestwick. He was a left-handed player, the best in this country, and while his long game was steady, he used his iron clubs neatly, making a specialty of approaching with his nibbler.

